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A Singular Case of Resurrection

By F. A. MITCHEL

The investigators of the Rockefeller institute may be very proud of themselves. Indeed, they have reason to be. They have substituted live parts of the human body for dead parts; they have set heart substance beating outside its proper place in a man's breast. If they keep on they may in time make a man out of parts of other men. But if the stories of what Indian fakirs have done in keeping persons alive in a comatose condition for many years is true these Rockefeller or scientific fellows or whatever they are have yet much to learn from an antique and apparently undeveloped civilization.

There is a story going the rounds among the undergraduates of a certain university which, if it can be substantiated, puts the modern scientific investigator to shame. Arnold Gereau, assistant professor of chemistry—he has charge of the laboratory—is one of those phenomena who spring up once in a century. He is very young, and it is well known that he was born with certain mental powers, a certain supernatural knowledge of things on which many a man has studied for a lifetime without making any progress whatever.

Willbur Stockbridge, a member of the class of '15, so the story goes, one day went to Professor Gereau with a yellow bit of paper on which was written in old English style:

This is the body of William Arbuckle, private in his majesty's 4th foot. Captured in the patriot lines with maps showing our fortifications on the upper part of Manhattan Island. He was condemned for a spy. An Indian serving with the same regiment—he had joined it at Singapore—proposed to General Washington to put the man to sleep for an indefinite period instead of executing him. The general, who was averse to the execution, consented, and Arbuckle was turned over to the Indian, who claims that any time after fifty or even a hundred years life will still be in the body. But not one man in many millions will be able to effect a resurrection.

Young Stockbridge told the professor that in excavating for building purposes on the upper part of Manhattan Island on property owned by his family a tomb had been discovered containing the body of a man in British uniform of a former period. The paper had been found in the lead coffin in which the body had been buried.

Gereau—mind you, I don't vouch for this—arranged with the student to bring the find to the laboratory, which at the time was closed on account of the spring recess and would therefore be at the professor's individual disposal. No one has attempted to give the process by which Gereau manipulated the remains of Private Arbuckle, but it is claimed that he effected a resurrection. The professor avers that he worked on lines which are being followed by modern scientific investigators. He must have had an inkling of the method by which animation was suspended by the Indian or he would not have been able to restore it by reverse action, which, he says, he applied. He gives as a fundamental principle that the Indian knew how to suspend—not kill—the action of the heart, and Gereau restored the pulsations, which are the basis of animal life.

Whether the story is true or false there is one part of it that fits in with modern scientific investigation. It is said that Gereau found that certain members of the body had suffered from the long suspension of their functions. The resurrected man showed signs of decay, and the professor feared that, though he had remained in an ordinary condition of health for more than 130 years, he would die within a few hours after resurrection.

A test was begun of different organs, and the first tested—the kidneys—showed decay. Gereau at once telephoned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for a pair of sound kidneys and, removing the ones affected, introduced the new ones. He supposed for some time that Arbuckle had died under the operation, but half a bottle of Irish whisky brought him round. The liver was next tackled, and half of it replaced. There were other parts to be substituted, but those mentioned were the principal replacements.

These operations required several hours, and another hour passed before Private Arbuckle spoke. Then he opened his eyes and cried out in a voice that seemed to come through dry leather:

"Corporal of the guard!"

Gereau was delighted. It looked as if he might save his patient, for while the man had doubtless been deanimated in good health his being brought back to consciousness was not only a difficult matter, but a dangerous one.

There are several versions of the rest of the story. Some say that Arbuckle was sufficiently restored to remember and speak of his expected execution. Others aver that Gereau, finding his breathing defective, worked his arms vigorously, but in spite of his efforts the man died.

It is said that at one time Arbuckle sat up and was given a stiff drink. Raising the glass he shouted in a horn-like voice:

"To his gracious majesty King George. God bless him and confound his rebellious subjects!"

Stockbridge and Gereau have both been asked to make a statement, but have refused either to affirm or deny the story. It is suspected that they are afraid of coming under the ban of the law, which might involve them in a charge of murder.

Pigs as Watchdogs.

In some parts of Mexico the wild hogs, which the natives call jabalis (bah-bah-lee), savage beasts in their natural state, are used as watchdogs. If they are caught young and brought up with goats they will go out into the hills with the herd and fight off coyotes or other wild animals; if they are raised with chickens they will protect them, and round a ranch house at night they are as useful as any dog.

Although fierce by nature, they can be tamed until they follow their master round like a dog. The landlord of a hotel in one of the border towns even keeps one of the wild hogs as a playmate for his baby son. The jabali is only first cousin, however, to the domestic pig. Swine are divided into two main branches. In one line is the farmer's pig, descended from the wild hog of Europe, and in the other is the jabali, which is really a peccary. But the jabali is quite "piggy" enough with his small flexible snout, long mottled bristles and long sharp tusks.

Ways of the Butcher Bird.

Some call it the butcher bird, but the real name is shrike. It is one of the oddest birds we have, because it represents a creature that is changing its type. Should you happen to walk through the country and come across a thorn tree with a small garter snake or a mouse impaled on a spike you may know that a shrike is around. Originally the bird was insectivorous and spent its time eating grasshoppers and such like. Somehow it got a taste of mouse or perhaps a smaller bird that it killed in a fight. It liked the meal, and naturally the bill of fare was extended to include mice, snakes and lizards. Very foxy is the shrike. It had no talons to tear its prey apart, so it hit on the plan of impaling the victim upon a thorn, where it could dine leisurely and on the installment plan. The butcher bird is about nine inches long and looks something like a mocking bird. Philadelphia North American.

A Mighty Workman.

Mrs. McTavish (to neighbor)—Is it true that your Jock started to work in the pit last Monday? Mrs. Christie (her face glowing with pride)—Quite true, Mrs. M., and what's more, I see by the papers that there's been two thousand main tons o' coal shipped last week than ever has been before! I say said Jock had the makin' o' a guid collier!—London Globe.

Fires in Holland.

Fires of any size are so scarce in Holland that the city of Rotterdam, with a population of over 400,000, has practically no fire department, while the prevalence of canals offers an ever ready water supply to fight any fires which might occur.

Long and Short of It.

"Mr. Blinks," said she, "do you think that anticipation is greater than realization?" "Well," replied Mr. Blinks, "anticipation is broader and higher, but realization is longer and flatter."—Philadelphia Ledger.

MAKES APPEAL FOR MRS. MOHR

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald Demands Her Liberty

IN A FERVID SUMMING UP

Ridiculous Motives Are Set Up by the State

Providence, Feb. 5.—Fighting for her liberty, John J. Fitzgerald, counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, stamped and jumped and knelt and shouted and whispered in a stirring last effort to save the woman accused of hiring three negroes to slay Dr. C. Franklin Mohr. He fell against the jury box in his acrobatic fervor and rushed with pleading, uplifted hands up and down the court room as he appealed to the jurors to give back the widow to her children.

The defendant hung her head and strove to cloak her emotion with hands that trembled. Her fingers twitched spasmodically as the words of her champion rang through the court room. At times she clutched at the table before her as the words that would mean all to her came in tones of fearful appeal.

The jurors gazed spellbound apparently as Fitzgerald stamped and pounced and leaped before them as he ran up and down before the jury box, swinging his fists, shouting his indignation, almost falling to his knees when he pictured the pathos of the widow's career. He flayed the drug-crazed physician for inhuman brutality, he scorched the gentle mannered Heals as a devil in the form of a man. He execrated Burger, Ormsby, Rookes, assailed the police, attacked the prosecution and hammered at the army of state witnesses.

Mr. Fitzgerald's address was the last word in behalf of the woman around whom the state had attempted to establish a murder plot charge. Counsel for Brown and Spellman concluded their arguments Thursday. Attorney General Rice was to close for the state in the afternoon although it was not expected that the case would reach the jury until to-day, after the charge by Judge Stearns. This, probably, will be presented at the opening of the session.

GIRL MAY CLEAR TEIPER MYSTERY

Daughter of Murdered Buffalo, N. Y., Woman Is Recovering—Conscious for Short Time Yesterday.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The authorities believe that within a few hours Grace Teiper will give them a complete story, solving the mystery of the murder of her mother, Mrs. Agnes M. Teiper, a wealthy widow, and her brother, Frederick, in a stranded automobile early on Monday.

The girl regained consciousness yesterday, but answered only: "My head was pounded," when detectives questioned her about the crime. She lapsed into unconsciousness again, but physicians said she was showing remarkable signs of recovery and may be able to talk soon.

District Attorney Dudley yesterday began an investigation of the financial affairs of John Edward Teiper, the surviving son, who is detained in a cell at police headquarters. Teiper sticks to his story that a negro bandit killed his mother and wounded his sister.

NEW COMPLICATIONS ON APPAM.

Threatens to Affect Some of Questions at Issue with Germany.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Appam case broadened out yesterday, becoming a complex and possibly far-reaching situation, threatening to affect some of the fundamental questions of naval warfare at issue between the United States and Germany.

For that reason it was not finally decided whether the ship should be returned to her British owners under the Hague convention or held the fair prize of her German captors under the Prussian-American treaty, although the indications remained that the latter course ultimately would be followed.

Officials are said to realize that their construction of the Prussian-American treaty in this case undoubtedly will come up as a precedent at some other time during the war and even might have a bearing on the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, sunk a year ago by the German commercial raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The Frye case is on the eve of settlement, virtually on terms for which the United States contends.

British Make Charge.

British officials go so far as to charge that the Appam was brought to Hampton Roads for the deliberate purpose of testing the soundness of Germany's original contention that the sinking of prizes is a necessary incident to naval warfare in its present form. To offset that contention, however, is the German claim that the Prussian-American treaty guarantees the prize safe to her captors.

American officials realize that the Appam presents the case of a prize taken, with great difficulty and risk of the captors, to the nearest accessible neutral port. They recognize that should the United States turn the ship back to her British owners that fact might be made an argument for sinking captured merchantmen.

One further important result which threatens to confront the United States should it decide to recognize the Hague contention instead of the Prussian treaty, is that Germany might consider herself thus relieved from the treaty obligations which the United States is contending to enforce. Such a development, it is feared, might threaten the successful termination of the Frye case.

The situation was cleared of some of its complexities to-day, however, by the release of the 12 British seamen whom the German commander was inclined to hold as prisoners of war because they had been gun pointers on captured merchantmen. This leaves only the question of disposition of the Appam.



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TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WEAKENS

Senator Underwood Asserts that Railroads are Not Performing Their Proper Functions—Reviews Handicaps They are Working Under.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Taken as a whole the transportation system of the United States, so far as performing its proper functions in the transportation of our freight to their ultimate markets and the carriage of passengers to their destination with safety and economy, is breaking down," said Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama in an address delivered last night at a dinner of the American Electric Railway association and the American Electric Railway Manufacturers' association, after he had reviewed a number of the handicaps under which the railroad system labored to-day.

If there is no improvement, he said the country would demand government ownership, but such a result he thought would be unfortunate, and he favored the "golden mean" along the lines of private ownership and government regulation.

"We must consider," he said, "the wisdom of government supervision of the

issuance of all securities by our transportation companies with the assurance to the public that new capital will be invested to secure proper facilities and used for legitimate purposes—not for speculation. We must assure the public that when they invest money in railway securities, which are supervised by government regulation, we stand for a system of regulation which will allow the transportation companies to charge such rates for carriage as will enable them to promptly meet their interest accounts as well as their operating expenses. We must perfect a system of regulation that will recognize that the transportation lines of America are great public highways in which the people are as much interested as those who have invested their capital in them, that every shipper in America must have

equal right in the transportation of his goods along those highways and that rebates and discriminations of all kinds must be of the past and prohibited in the future, and we must recognize that the man who is willing to invest his money at a moderate rate of interest in railroad securities is not exploiting the public but is a public benefactor.

"We must consider the wisdom of substituting one master for the forty-nine masters that regulate our commerce to-day. The main trouble with the regulation of our railway system is that corporate law has been destructive, not constructive, has been piecemeal, not comprehensive.

"The president of the United States in his recent message to Congress has recommended that a commission should be appointed to give a thorough investigation to all the problems that confront us in the field of transportation. As I understand the purpose of this investigation, it is not to hold an inquest of what has happened in the past. If errors have been committed or injuries have been done, that is a question for the courts and not for legislation. The real purpose to be accomplished by the investigation is to give an opportunity for all concerned—the farmer, the merchant, those directly engaged in transportation, the interstate commerce commission, and the railroad managers to appear before a committee of Congress and state their views in reference to a solution of this great problem with the view in mind that in the council of many we shall find wisdom to guide our legislative course.

"Let us hope that the result of this investigation will be productive of wise legislation—legislation that will build up and not destroy—legislation that will be helpful, and not hurtful—legislation that will bring lasting and complete prosperity to the people of America."

Senator Underwood added that in his opinion adequate transportation facilities for this country, both from the standpoint of service and safety, would mean making roadbeds more secure and permanent, enormous increase in trackage, safety equipment, and the improvement and extension of terminal facilities.

IMPROVING BUSINESS.

In connection with the increasing prosperity of the country, it is interesting to note that the employment department of the Albany Business college reports that 37 positions for its graduates were secured in one week recently. This is the largest number of positions ever secured by the students of the college in a single week and shows that business must indeed be booming.—Adv.

ITCHY RASH ON CHEST AND FACE

Later On Shoulders and Back. Burned Like Fire. Had No Rest at Night.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had a rash which began on my chest and face, later going to my shoulders and back. It was very itchy and I had to scratch it which made it burn like fire, and the skin was sore and inflamed. When my clothing would rub against it, it caused itching and burning which was very uncomfortable and I had no rest at night, for after going to bed I would go to sleep for a few moments only to be waked up again.

"I let the rash go for about a week when I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the first application they seemed to stop the burning and after I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and four cakes of Cuticura Soap I was healed." (Signed) Wm. C. Robertson, 85 Mountain Ave., Dunchester, Mass., Oct. 21, 1915.

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